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Kim

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(54) **DEVELOPER SUPPLIER OPERABLE IN DEVELOPER SUPPLY PIPE AND ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS USING THE SAME**

(71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**, Suwon-si (KR)

(72) Inventor: **Yong-Sung Kim**, Seoul (KR)

(73) Assignee: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**, Suwon-Si (KR)

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G03G 15/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G03G 15/0891*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G03G 15/0865; G03G 15/0879; G03G 15/0891
USPC 399/258
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — William J Royer
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Staas & Halsey LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A developer supplier for delivering a developer in a supply pipe having a multi-curvature structure is provided. The developer supplier includes a rotation shaft including a rigid first rotation shaft. The developer supplier includes a flexible second rotation shaft that has a smaller bending strength than the first rotation shaft, and is connected to the first rotation shaft, and a spiral wing formed around the rotation shaft, and at least a portion of the spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft is flexible.

23 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

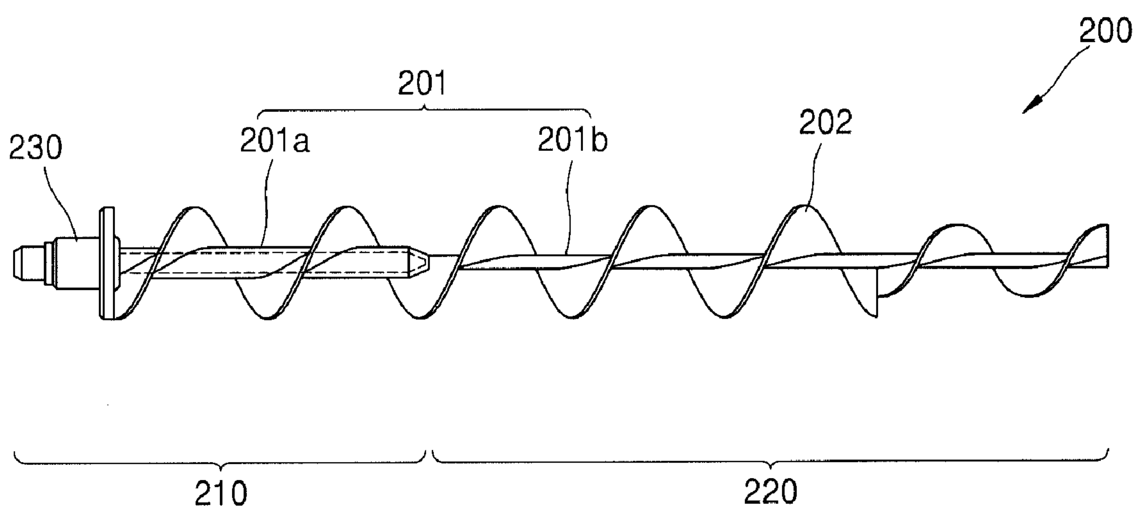

FIG. 1

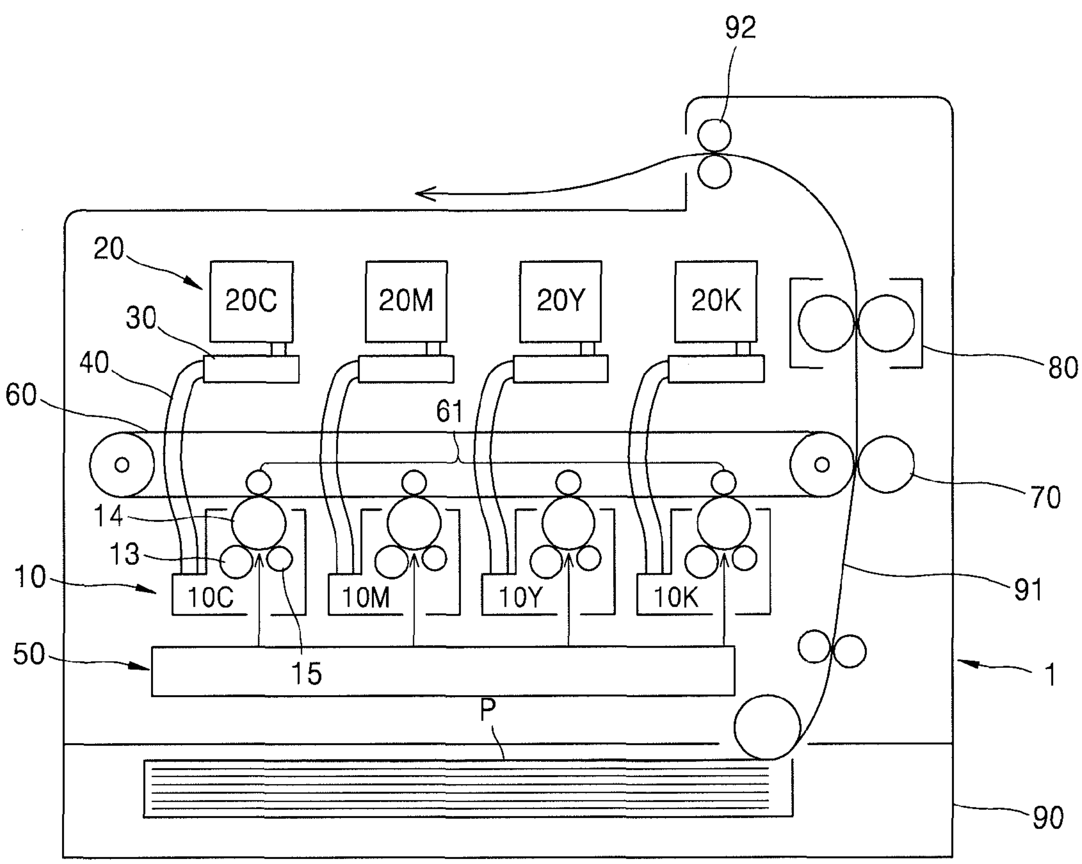
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FIG. 2

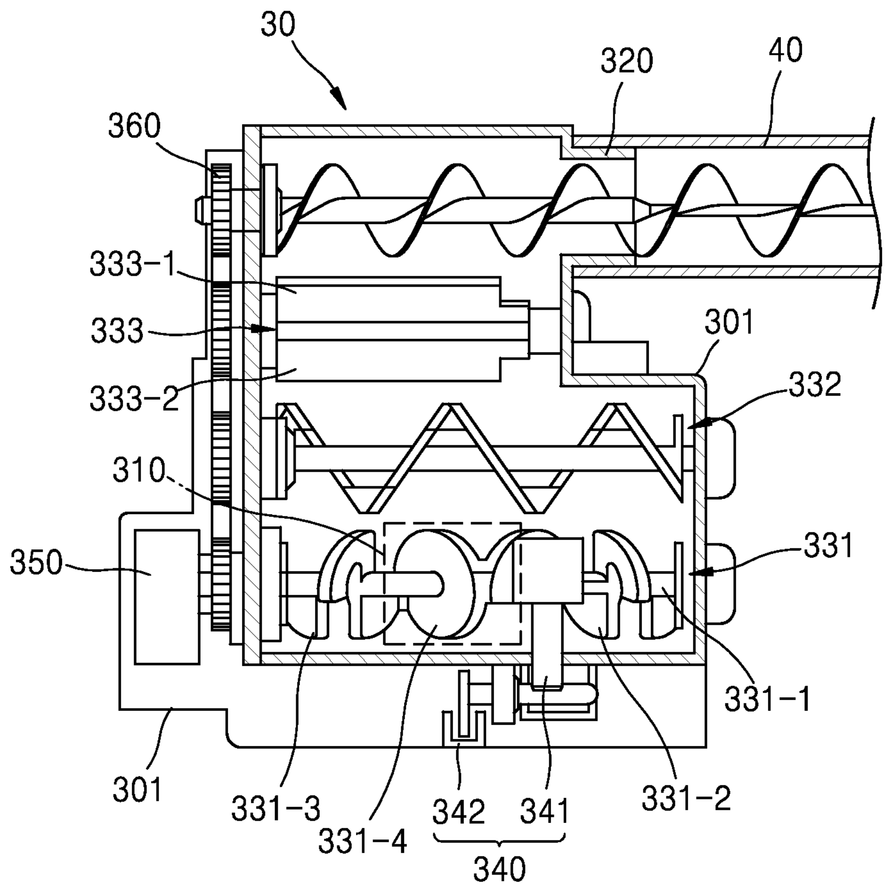
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FIG. 3

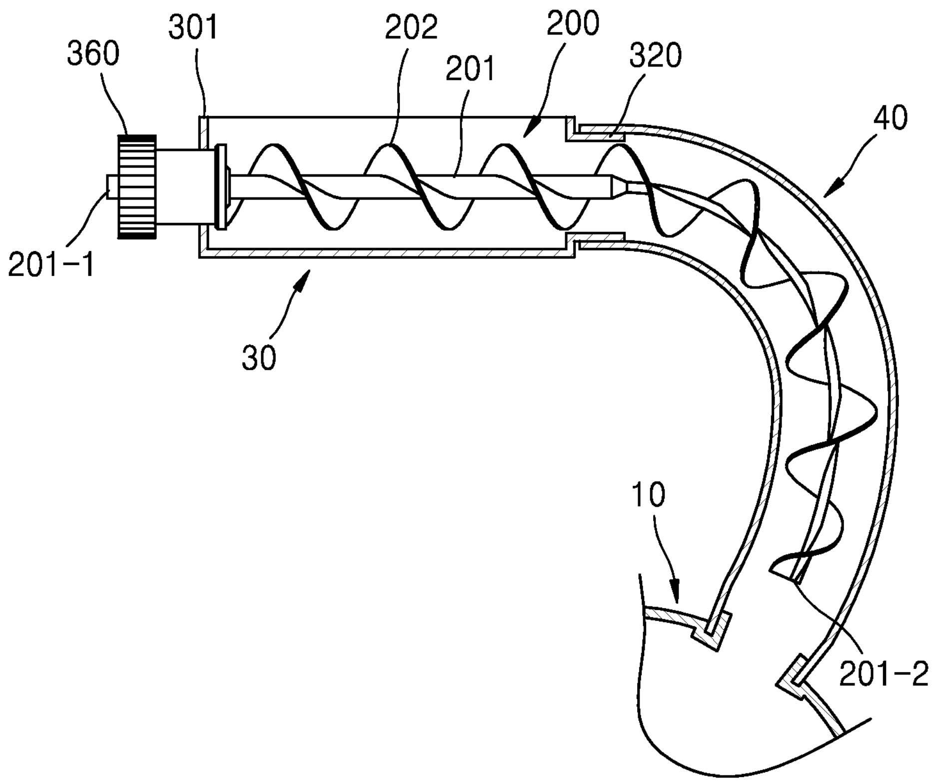

FIG. 4A

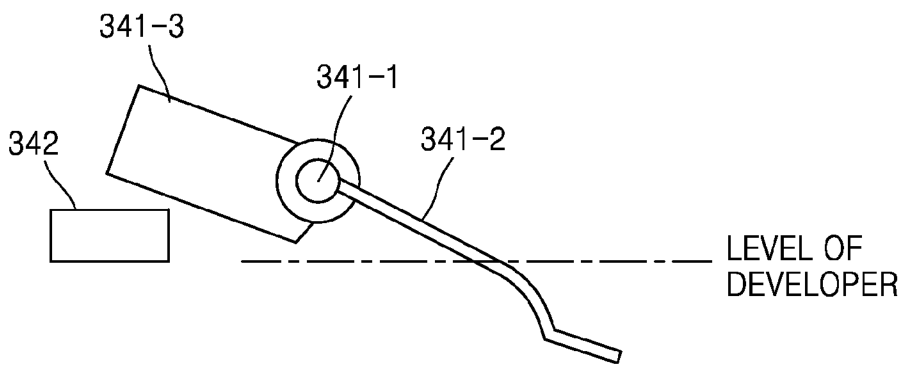

FIG. 4B

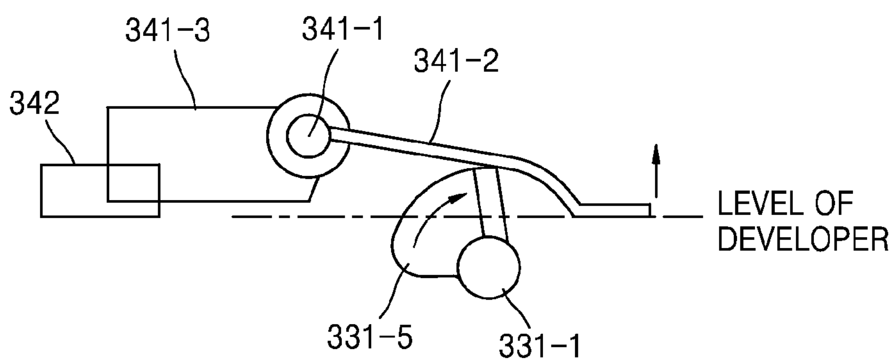

FIG. 4C

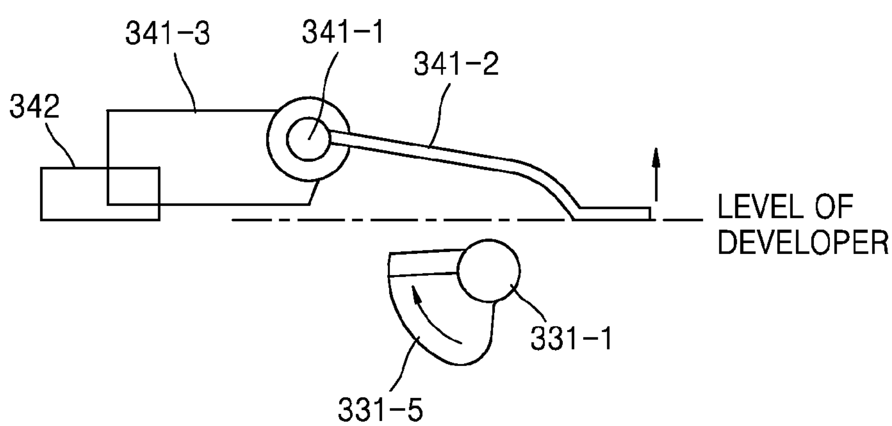

FIG. 5

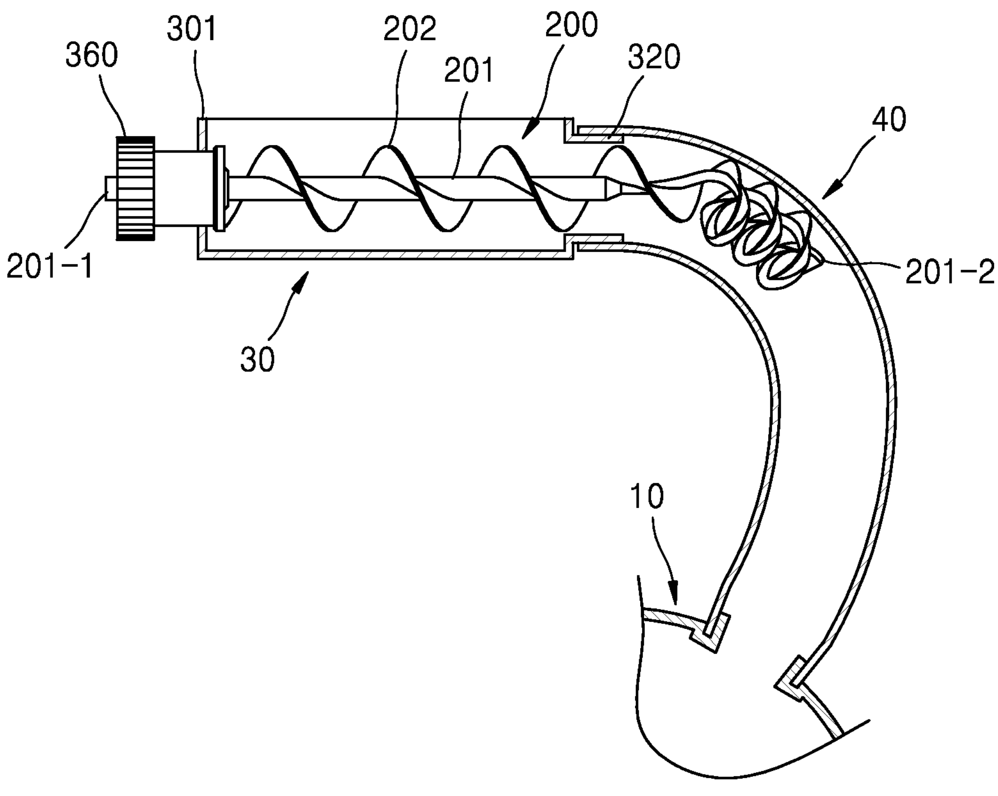

FIG. 6

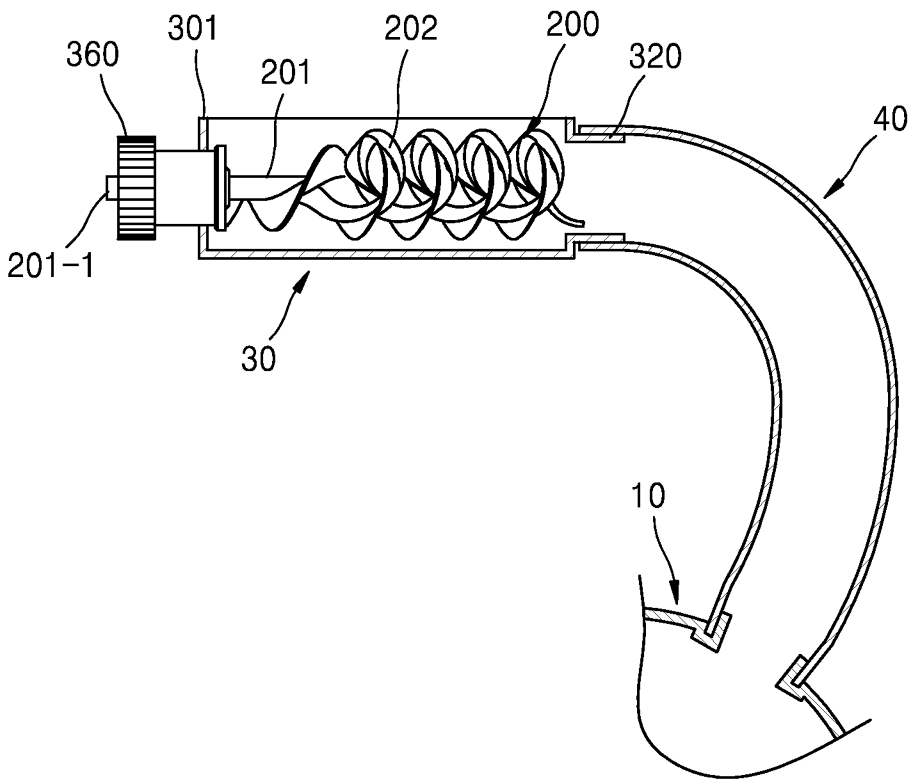

FIG. 7

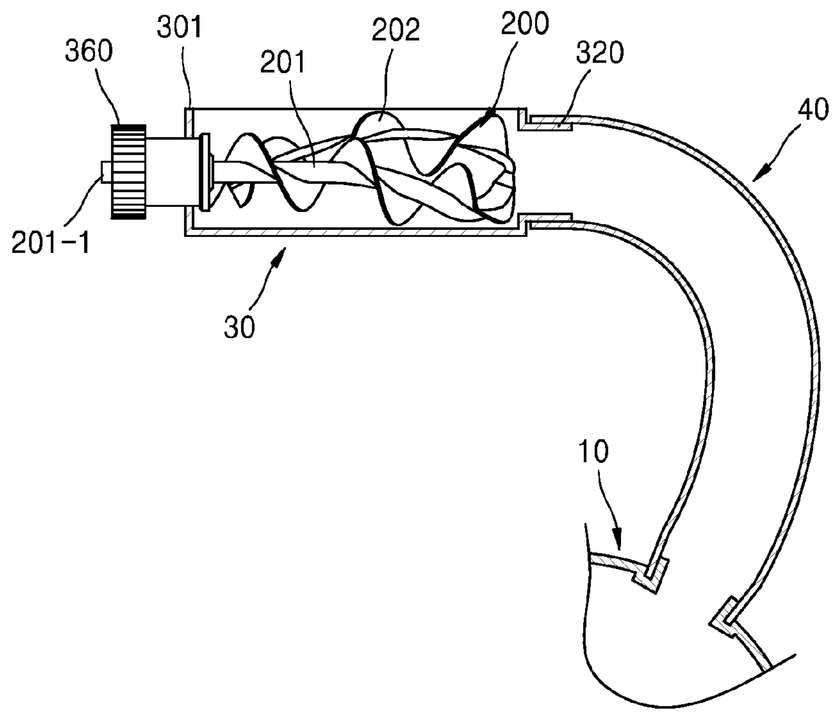

FIG. 8

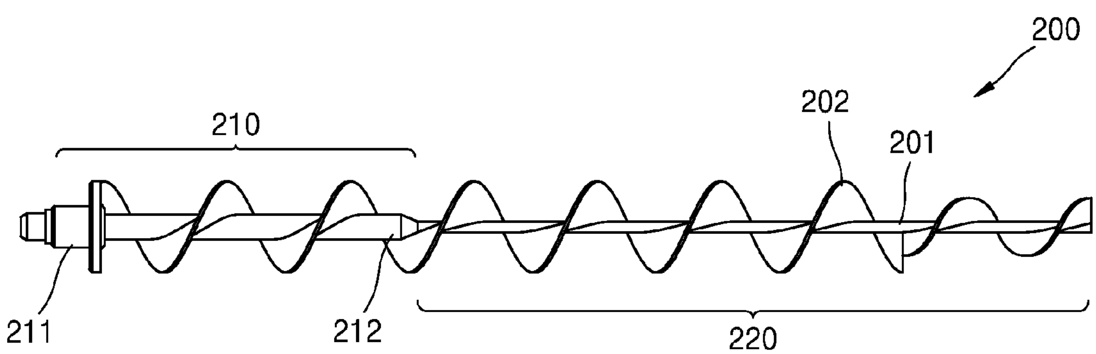

FIG. 9

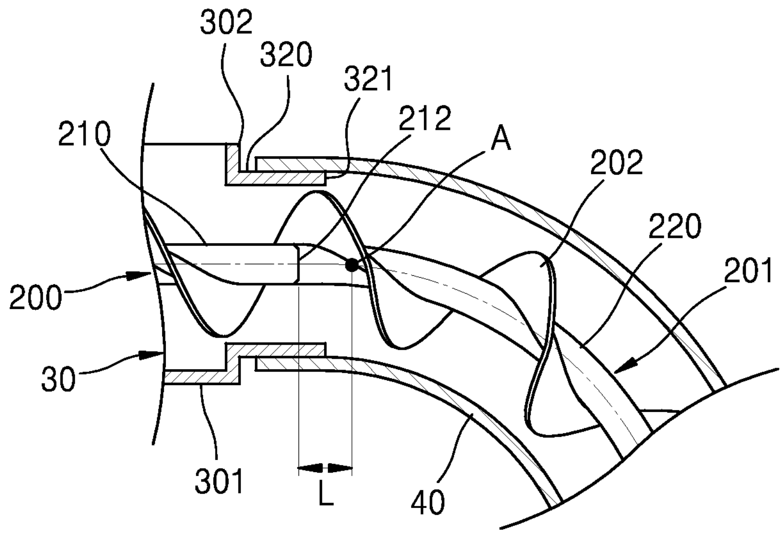
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FIG. 10

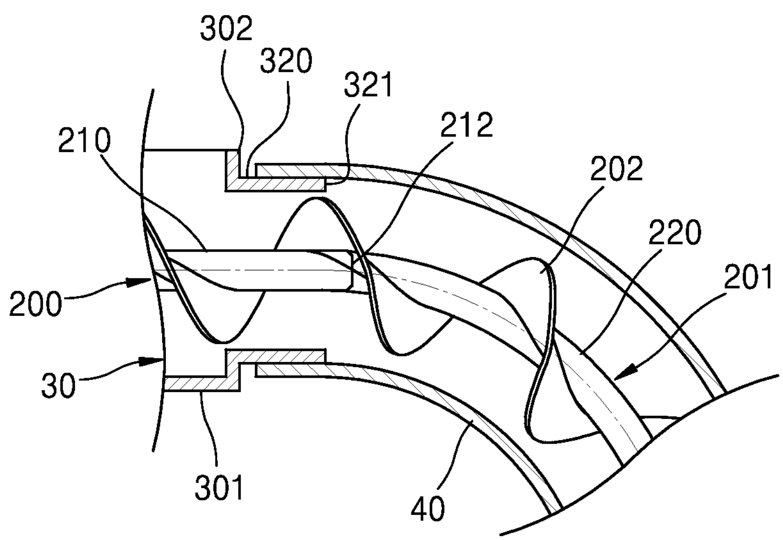
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FIG. 11

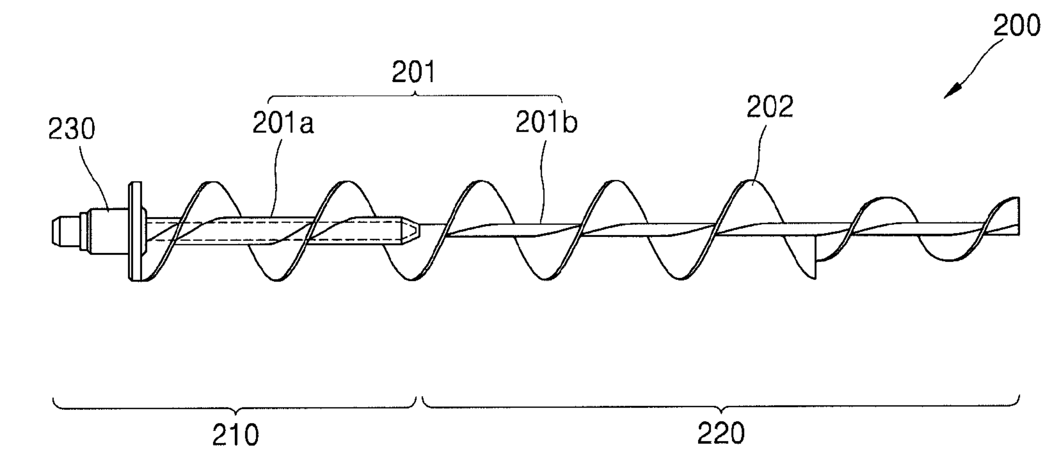
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FIG. 12

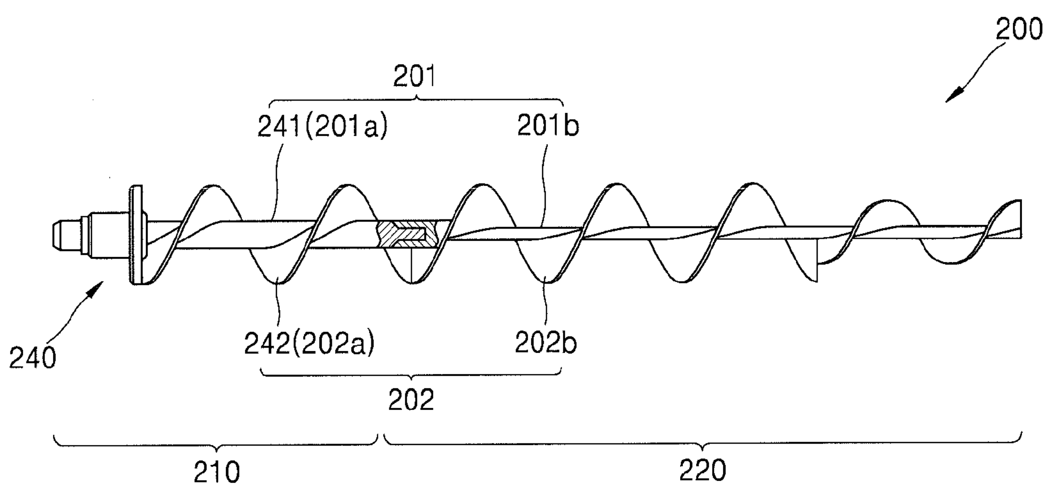
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FIG. 13

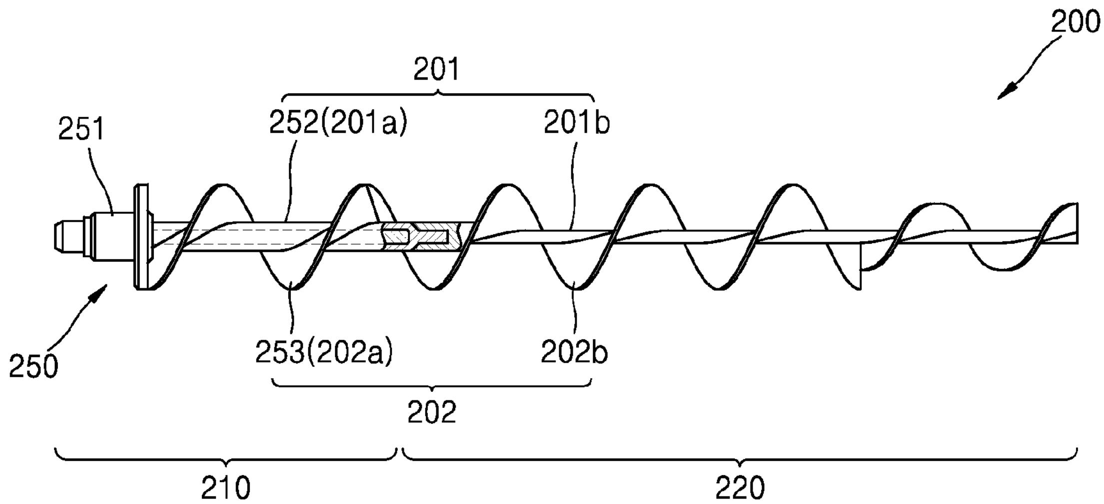
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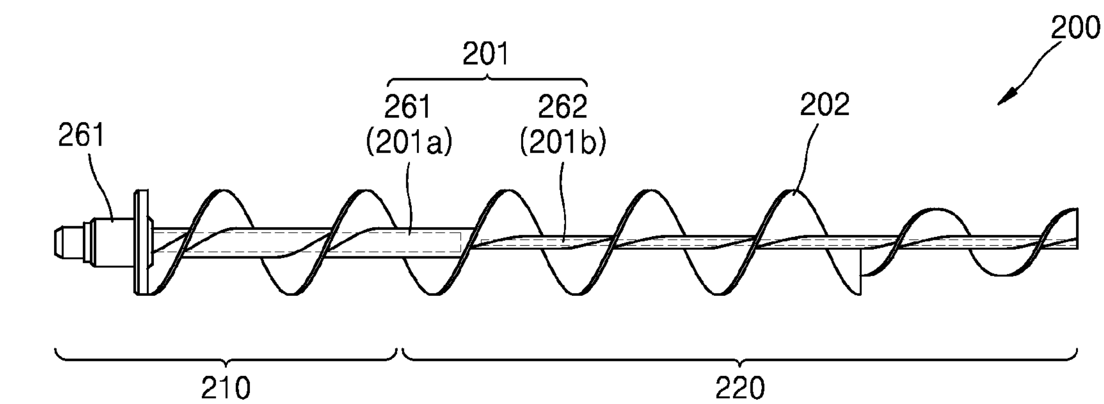
FIG. 14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(201a)
262
(201b)
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FIG. 15

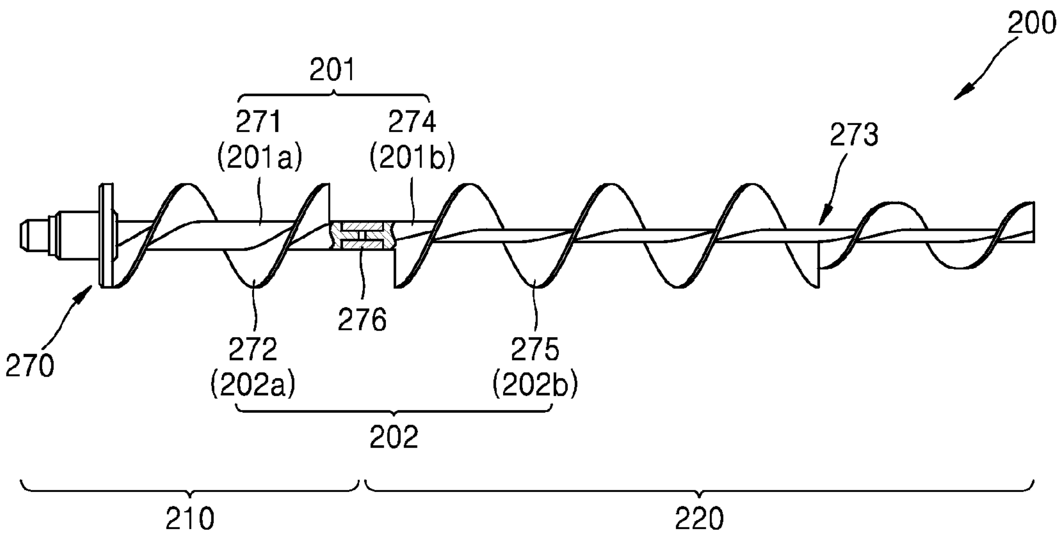
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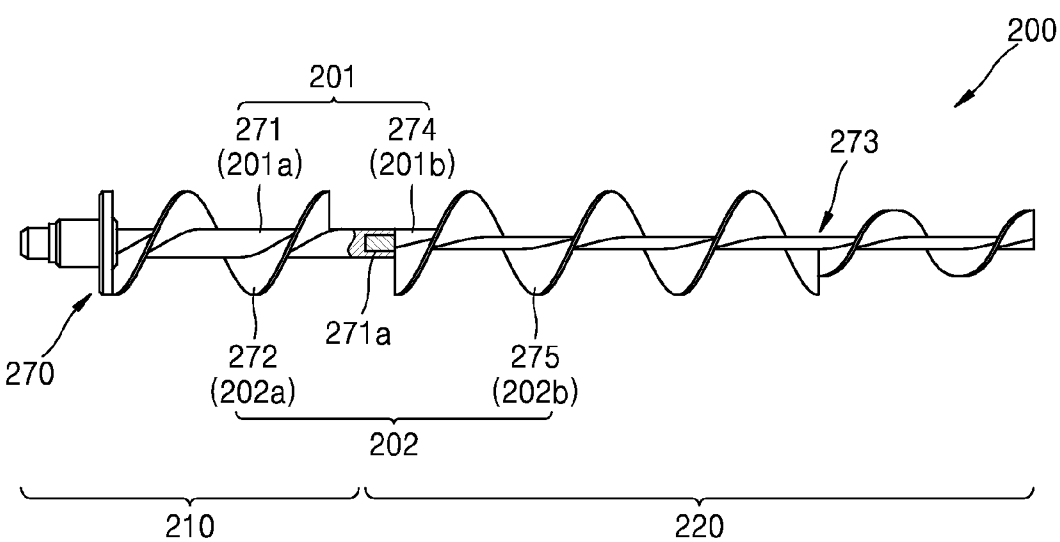
FIG. 16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DEVELOPER SUPPLIER OPERABLE IN DEVELOPER SUPPLY PIPE AND ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related, to and claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/153,216, filed on Apr. 27, 2015, in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0084342, filed on Jun. 15, 2015, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein in their entireties by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The present disclosure relates to a developer supplier for carrying a developer to a developing device, and an electrophotographic image forming apparatus including the developer supplier.

2. Description of the Related Art

In an electrophotographic image forming apparatus, a developer is supplied to an electrostatic latent image formed on a photoconductor to develop a visible image, and the developed image is transferred and fused onto a recording medium, thereby printing an image on the recording medium.

The developing device is an assembly of components for developing images, which is attachable to and detachable from a body of the image forming apparatus. The developing device may be replaced when it is no longer usable. A developer cartridge accommodates a developer therein and supplies the developer to the developing device. The developer cartridge may be replaced independently from the developing device when the accommodated developer is fully consumed.

The developer cartridge and the developing device are connected to each other via a supply pipe. In the supply pipe, a supplier may be provided to carry the developer toward the developing device. The supply pipe may have a uniform cross-section and size and extend in a direction of gravity from the developer cartridge to the developing device. However, due to limitations of a size of the image forming apparatus, an inner component arrangement of the image forming apparatus, and the like, the supply pipe may be partially or entirely bent and thus have a multi-curvature shape. Also, a cross-sectional shape and cross-sectional area of the supply pipe may be irregular. A supplier provided in the supply pipe having such a multi-curvature structure and/or irregular cross-section structure may be bent according to the shape of the supply pipe, and a cross-sectional shape of the supplier has to match the cross-sectional shape of the supply pipe.

A flexible supplier in a supply pipe transfers the developer while rotating. However, when a developer pressure in the supply pipe abnormally increases due to a certain cause, the flexible supplier cannot rotate normally and twists. Then, a load of a driving motor that drives the supplier may increase, and thus the driving motor may stall. When the flexible supplier is further twisted, the supplier may be spirally rolled and move away from the supply pipe, and thus cause the image forming apparatus to malfunction.

SUMMARY

Provided are a developer supplier that may stably operate in a developer supply pipe having a multi-curvature structure and an electrophotographic image forming apparatus including the developer supplier.

Additional aspects will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the presented exemplary embodiments.

According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, a developer supplier for delivering a developer in a supply pipe, for example, a pipe having a multi-curvature structure, includes a rotation shaft including a first rotation shaft that is rigid, and a second rotation shaft that is flexible, has a smaller bending strength than the first rotation shaft, and is connectable to the first rotation shaft, and a spiral wing formed around the rotation shaft, at least a portion of the spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft is flexible.

The first rotation shaft may include a rigid core, and the second rotation shaft and at least the portion of the spiral wing may be formed by insert injection molding using the rigid core as an insertion material to be flexible.

The spiral wing may include a rigid spiral wing formed around the first rotation shaft and a flexible spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft. The first rotation shaft and the rigid spiral wing may be integrally formed by plastic molding and thus form a rigid member. The second rotation shaft and the flexible spiral wing may be formed on the rigid member by double injection molding.

The spiral wing may include a rigid spiral wing formed around the first rotation shaft and a flexible spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft. The first rotation shaft and the rigid spiral wing may be integrally formed by insert injection molding using a metal rigid core as an insertion material and thus form a rigid member. The second rotation shaft and the flexible spiral wing may be formed on the rigid member by double injection molding.

The first rotation shaft may include a rigid core. The second rotation shaft includes a flexible core that has a smaller bending strength than the rigid core. The spiral wing may be flexible by being formed around the rigid core and the flexible core by insert injection molding.

The spiral wing may include a rigid spiral wing integrally formed around the first rotation shaft, and a flexible spiral wing integrally formed around the second rotation shaft. The first rotation shaft and the second rotation shaft may be connected to each other via a connector.

The spiral wing may include a rigid spiral wing integrally formed around the first rotation shaft, and a flexible spiral wing integrally formed around the second rotation shaft. An insertion hole may be provided in an end of the first rotation shaft, and an end of the second rotation shaft may be inserted into the insertion hole.

According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, an image forming apparatus includes a developer cartridge, a developing device including a photoconductor, a buffer unit between the developer cartridge and the developing device and including an inlet portion into which a developer is fed from the developer cartridge and an outlet portion, a supply pipe configured to connect the outlet portion to the developing device. In the developer supplier, the outlet portion protrudes from a side wall of the buffer unit, and the first rotation shaft extends from an inner portion of the buffer unit beyond the side wall.

A bending start location at which the supply pipe starts to bend may be spaced apart from an end of the first rotation shaft near the supply pipe by at least about 10 mm.

The first rotation shaft may extend into the supply pipe beyond the outlet portion.

The image forming apparatus may further include a driving motor configured to rotate the developer supplier. A rotation force of the driving motor may be transmitted to the first rotation shaft.

According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, an image forming apparatus includes a developer cartridge, a developing device including a photoconductor, a buffer unit between the developer cartridge and the developing device and including an inlet portion into which a developer is fed from the developer cartridge and an outlet portion, a supply pipe configured to connect the outlet portion to the developing device, and a developer supplier that extends into the supply pipe from the buffer unit, is configured to supply the developer from the buffer unit to the developing device, and includes a rotation shaft and a spiral wing. The outlet portion protrudes from a side wall of the buffer unit, and the developer supplier includes a rigid body extending from an inner portion of the buffer unit beyond the side wall, and a flexible body extending from the rigid body into the supply pipe and having a smaller bending strength than the rigid body.

A bending start location at which the supply pipe starts to bend may be spaced apart from an end of the rigid body near the supply pipe by at least about 10 mm.

The rigid body may extend into the supply pipe beyond the outlet portion.

The image forming apparatus may include a driving motor configured to rotate the developer supplier. A rotation force of the driving motor may be transmitted to the rigid body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and/or other aspects will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a schematic diagram of an electrophotographic image forming apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. **2** is a schematic plan view of a buffer unit according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary buffer unit connected to a supply pipe;

FIGS. **4**A to **4**C are diagrams illustrating operations of a developer residual detector according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. **5** to **7** are schematic diagrams of an exemplary twisted state of a developer supplier in a supply pipe;

FIG. **8** is a side view of a developer supplier according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIGS. **9** and **10** are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating exemplary locations of a rigid body, a buffer unit, and a supply pipe; and

FIGS. **11** to **16** are cross-sectional views of a developer supplier including a rigid body and a flexible body, according to exemplary embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Exemplary embodiments of an electrophotographic image forming apparatus are described with reference to the drawings. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as “at least one of,” when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

FIG. **1** is a schematic diagram of an electrophotographic image forming apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment. The image forming apparatus according to an exemplary present embodiment prints a color image using electrophotography.

As illustrated in FIG. **1**, the image forming apparatus **1** may include a plurality of developing devices **10** and a plurality of developer cartridges **20** that may store developers. The developer cartridges **20** may be respectively connected to the developing devices **10**, and the developers in the developer cartridges **20** may be supplied to the developing devices **10**. The developer cartridges **20** and the developing devices **10** may be individually replaced.

The developing device **10** may include a plurality of developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K for developing cyan (C), magenta (M), yellow (Y), and black (K) developers. The developer cartridge **20** may include a plurality of developer cartridges **20**C, **20**M, **20**Y, and **20**K that accommodate the cyan (C), magenta (M), yellow (Y), and black (K) developers to be supplied to the developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K. However, the exemplary embodiments are not limited thereto. The developer cartridge **20** and the developing device **10** may accommodate and develop developers of colors other than those above, such as light magenta, white, and the like. Hereinafter, the image forming apparatus including the developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K and the developer cartridges **20**C, **20**M, **20**Y, and **20**K are described. Unless specifically indicated otherwise, the individual letters C, M, Y, and K refer to components for developing cyan (C), magenta (M), yellow (Y), and black (K) developers, respectively.

The developing device **10** may include a photosensitive drum **14** on which an electrostatic latent image may be formed, and a development roller **13** that develops the electrostatic latent image into a visible toner image by using a developer supplied from the developer cartridge **20**. The photosensitive drum **14** is an example of a photoconductor on which an electrostatic latent image may be formed and may include a conductive metal pipe and a photosensitive layer, for example, around an outer circumference of the conductive metal pipe. A charging roller **15** is an example of a charger that charges the photosensitive drum **14**, for example, to a uniform surface potential. A charging brush, a corona charger, and the like may be used instead of the charging roller **15**.

Although not illustrated, the developing device **10** may include a charge roller cleaner to remove a developer or impurities such as dust that may be attached to the charging roller **15**, a cleaner to remove a developer remaining on a surface of the photosensitive drum **14** after intermediate transferring to be described below, and a regulation member to regulate an amount of a developer supplied to a development area where the photosensitive drum **14** and the development roller **13** face each other.

When a dual-component developing method is used, the developer in the developer cartridge **20** may include a toner. A carrier may be accommodated in the developing device **10**. The development roller **13** may be spaced apart from the photosensitive drum **14** by a distance of an order of tens of microns to hundreds of microns. Although not illustrated, the development roller **13** may be a magnetic roller or may include a sleeve having a magnetic roller therein. The toner and the carrier may be mixed in the developing device **10**, and the toner may be attached to a magnetic carrier. The magnetic carrier may be attached to a surface of the development roller **13** and transferred to the development area where the photosensitive drum **14** and the development roller **13** face each other. Due to a development bias voltage applied between the development roller **13** and the photosensitive drum **14**, only the toner may be supplied to the photosensitive drum **14** so that the electrostatic latent image formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum **14** may be developed into a visible image.

When the dual-component developing method is used, the developer in the developer cartridge **20** may include a toner and a carrier. According to an exemplary embodiment, to maintain a ratio between the carrier and the toner in the developing device **10** constant, residual carrier may be discharged from the developing device **10** and accommodated, for example, in a used developer container.

When a mono-component development method that does not use a carrier is utilized, the development roller **13** may rotate while being in contact with the photosensitive drum **14**. The development roller **13** may rotate at a location spaced apart from the photosensitive drum **14** by a distance in the order of tens of microns to hundreds of microns. A developer accommodated in the developer cartridge **20** may include a toner.

A development method of the image forming apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment is described above. However, the development method is not limited thereto. The development method may be modified in various ways.

An exposure unit **50** forms an electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum **14** by emitting light that is modulated for image information. The exposure unit **50** may include, for example, a laser scanning unit (LSU) that uses a laser diode as a light source, or a light-emitting diode (LED) exposure unit that uses LED as a light source.

An intermediate transfer belt **60** may temporarily accommodate a toner image that is developed on the photosensitive drums **14** of the developing devices **100**, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K. A plurality of intermediate transfer rollers **61** may be located such that they face the photosensitive drums **14** of the developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K, with the intermediate transfer belt **60** therebetween. An intermediate transfer bias may be applied to the intermediate transfer rollers **61** so that the image developed on the photosensitive drum **14** is intermediate-transferred to the intermediate transfer belt **60**. Instead of the intermediate transfer rollers **61**, a corona conveyance member or a pin scorotron type conveyance member may be used.

A transfer roller **70** may be located opposite the intermediate transfer belt **60**. A transfer bias may be applied to the transfer roller **70** so that a toner image transferred to the intermediate transfer belt **60** is transferred to a recording medium P.

According to an exemplary embodiment, the image developed on the photosensitive drum **14** is intermediately transferred to the intermediate transfer belt **60**, and then may be transferred to the recording medium P that passes through an area between the intermediate transfer belt **60** and the transfer roller **70**. However, the exemplary embodiments are not limited thereto. Alternatively, the recording medium P may directly pass through the area between the intermediate transfer belt **60** and the photosensitive drum **14** and the developed image may directly be transferred to the recording medium P, and the, the transfer roller **70** may not be used.

A fuser **80** applies heat and/or pressure on the toner image that is transferred to the recording medium P and thus fixes the toner image onto the recording medium P. A shape of the fuser **80** is not limited to that illustrated in FIG. **1**.

Due, for example, to the components described above, the exposure unit **50** may form an electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum **14** by scanning light, which is modulated according to image information of each color, onto the photosensitive drums **14** of the developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K. The electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drums **14** of the developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K may be developed into a visible toner image due to the C, M, Y, and K developers that are supplied from the developer cartridges **20**C, **20**M, **20**Y, and **20**K to the developing devices **10**C, **10**M, **10**Y, and **10**K. The developed toner images may be sequentially intermediate transferred to the intermediate transfer belt **60**. The recording medium P stacked on a paper feeding unit **90** may be fed along a feeding path **91** to an area between the transfer roller **70** and the intermediate transfer belt **60**. Due to a transfer bias voltage applied to the transfer roller **70**, the toner image that is intermediate transferred onto the intermediate transfer belt **60** may be transferred to the recording medium P. When the recording medium P passes through the fuser **80**, the toner image may be fixed onto the recording medium P due to heat and pressure. When fusing is completed, the recording medium P is discharged by a discharge roller **92**.

The developer in the developer cartridge **20** may be supplied to the developing device **10**. When the developer in the developer cartridge **20** is fully consumed, the developer cartridge **20** may be replaced with a new developer cartridge **20**, or a new developer may be charged to the developer cartridge **20**. A developer residual detector to detect a remaining amount of the developer of the developer cartridge **20** may be necessary. When the developer residual detector is provided in the developer cartridge **20**, once it is detected that the developer of the developer cartridge **20** is consumed to a certain level, e.g., fully consumed, printing may be possible only when the developer cartridge **20** is replaced, for example, with a new cartridge. Therefore, printing cannot be performed until a new developer cartridge **20** is provided, e.g., purchased after identifying a consumption state.

To perform printing even when the developer of the developer cartridge **20** is fully consumed or to maintain a stable supply of developer to the developing device **10**, a buffer unit **30** that temporarily accommodates a developer may be provided between the developer cartridge **20** and the developing device **10**. The buffer unit **30** receives a developer from the developer cartridge **20** and stores a predetermined amount of a developer, and transfers the developer to the developing device **10**. A supply pipe **40** connects the buffer unit **30** to the developing device **10**. A developer residual detector may be provided in the buffer unit **30**. According to an exemplary embodiment since some developer may remain in the buffer unit **30** even when the developer in the developer cartridge **20** is detected as being fully consumed, printing may be performed until a replacement developer cartridge **20** is provided by using developer in the buffer unit **30**.

FIG. **2** is a schematic plan view of the buffer unit **30** according to an exemplary embodiment. FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view illustrating an exemplary buffer unit **30** connected to the supply pipe **40**. As illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**, the buffer unit **30** may include an inlet portion **310** into which a developer is fed from the developer cartridge **20**, and an outlet portion **320** through which the developer is supplied to the developing device **10**. The supply pipe **40** may be connected to the outlet portion **320**.

The buffer unit **30** may include a conveyance member that conveys the developer that may be fed via the inlet portion **310** toward the outlet portion **320**. According to an exemplary embodiment, three conveyance members **331**, **332**, and **333** may be provided in a direction from the inlet portion **310** to the outlet portion **320**. The developer, which is fed to the buffer unit **30** from the developer cartridge **20** via the inlet portion **310**, may be conveyed to the outlet portion **320** by the conveyance members **331**, **332**, and **333**.

The conveyance member **331** may include a rotation shaft **331-1**, and spiral delivery wings **331-2** and **331-3** that may deliver the developer in an axial direction. Respective spiral directions of the delivery wings **331-2** and **331-3** may be opposite one another. Therefore, when the conveyance member **331** rotates, the developer may gather in a central portion **331-4** where the delivery wings **331-2** and **331-3** are connected to each other and move toward the conveyance member **332**. The conveyance member **332** may stir the developer in the buffer unit **30** so the developer will not agglomerate. The conveyance member **333** may transfer the developer in the buffer unit **30** in a radial direction. The conveyance member **333** may include a rotation shaft **333-1** and a paddle type delivery wing **333-2** that extends from the rotation shaft **333-1** in a radial direction. The number and shapes of the conveyance members are not limited to those illustrated in FIG. **2**.

The supply pipe **40** may be connected to the outlet portion **320** of the buffer unit **30**. For example, the outlet portion **320** may protrude from a side wall **302** (FIG. **9**) of a housing **301** of the buffer unit **30**. A developer supplier **200** may be provided in the buffer unit **30**, may pass through the outlet portion **320**, and may extend into the supply pipe **40**. As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the supply pipe **40** may not be straight but may have a curved, e.g., a multi-curvature structure. The supply pipe **40** may have a uniform cross-section or may not have a uniform cross-section. The developer supplier **200** that extends into the supply pipe **40** may be flexible, and thus, the developer supplier **200** may be curved, for example, according to a shape of the supply pipe **40**.

The buffer unit **30** may include a driving motor **350** that drives the conveyance members **331**, **332**, and **333** and the developer supplier **200**. The driving motor **350** may be connected to the conveyance members **331**, **332**, and **333** and the developer supplier **200** via a power connection unit such as gears.

The buffer unit **30** may include a developer residual detector **340**. The developer residual detector **340** detects a remaining amount of the developer in the buffer unit **30**. As illustrated in FIG. **2**, the developer residual detector **340** may include an elevation member **341** that is movable, e.g., movable up or down according to, for example, a level of the developer in the buffer unit **30**, and a sensor **342** that may sense a location of the elevation member **341**.

FIGS. **4**A to **4**C illustrate operations of the developer residual detector **340** according to an exemplary embodiment. Referring to FIG. **2** and FIGS. **4**A to **4**C, the elevation member **341** includes, for example, a support shaft **341-1** that may be rotatably supported in the housing **301** of the buffer unit **30**, and an elevation plate **341-2** that extends from the support shaft **341-1** into the buffer unit **30** and movable up and down according to a level of the developer. The sensor **342** may directly and/or indirectly detect the elevation plate **341-2**. The sensor **342** according to an exemplary embodiment detects remaining developer in the buffer unit **30** by detecting the detection plate **341-3** that is connected with the support shaft **341-1** and extends to an outer area of the buffer unit **30**.

The sensor **342** may detect a location of the detection plate **341-3** by using various methods. For example, the sensor **342** may detect the location of the detection plate **341-3** by using a photosensor method based on changes in an amount of light depending on the locations of the detection plate **341-3**, and a magnetic sensor method based on changes in intensity of a magnetic field depending on the locations of the detection plate **341-3**. According to an exemplary embodiment, the sensor **342** detects the location of the detection plate **341-3** by using a photosensor method.

In order for a location of the elevation plate **341-2** to reflect a level of the developer, the elevation plate **341-2** may have to float above a surface of the developer of the buffer unit **30**. However, when toner is accumulated on the elevation plate **341-2**, the elevation plate **341-2** may be covered by the developer, and the elevation plate **341-2** maintains the covered state because the elevation plate **341-2** may not have buoyancy. In this state, the location of the elevation plate **341-2** may not reflect the level of the developer, and thus, the remaining amount of the developer cannot be accurately detected. In order to solve this problem, the elevation plate **341-2** may have to be periodically moved, e.g., raised and lowered so that the developer is not accumulated on the elevation plate **341-2**.

Referring to FIGS. **4**A-**4**C, a rotation cam **331-5** provided on the rotation shaft **331-1** of the conveyance member **331** may periodically raise and lower the elevation plate **341-2**, for example, by contacting the elevation plate **341-2** as the conveyance member **331** rotates. Due to the rising and falling of the elevation plate **341-2**, the developer accumulated on the elevation plate **341-2** may be removed and the elevation plate **341-2** covered by the toner may be located above the surface of the developer. The rotation cam **331-5** may be provided in the rotation shaft **331-1**, separately from the delivery wings **331-2** and **331-3**. Alternatively, the rotation cam **331-5** may be integrally formed on any one of the delivery wings **331-2** and **331-3**.

Without the rotation cam **331-5**, the elevation plate **341-2** may be covered by the toner when the level of the developer is high as illustrated in FIG. **4**A. Since the sensor **342** may not detect the detection plate **341-3**, the sensor **342** may generate a signal indicating that a remaining amount of the developer is low.

According to an exemplary embodiment, as the conveyance member **331** rotates, the rotation cam **331-5** may push the elevation plate **341-2** upward as illustrated in FIG. **4**B. When the rotation cam **331-5** and the elevation plate **341-2** are no longer in contact, the elevation plate **341-2** may move downward. However, once the elevation plate **341-2** touches the surface of the developer, the elevation plate **341-2** does not fall further, but stops at a location that indicates the level of the developer, as illustrated in FIG. **4**C. Therefore, the level of the developer may be accurately detected based on a location of the elevation plate **341-2**. A controller (not illustrated) may determine whether to supply the developer from the developer cartridge **20** to the buffer unit **30** based on a detected value of the level of the developer in the buffer unit **30**. For example, the controller may determine whether to drive a developer driving motor (not illustrated) in the developer cartridge **20** based on the detected value of the level of the developer in the buffer unit **30**.

According to an exemplary embodiment, due to the above structure, the developer that is supplied to the buffer unit **30** via the inlet portion **310** may be delivered to the outlet portion **320** by the conveyance members **331**, **332**, and **333**. The developer may be delivered to the developing device **10** via the supply pipe **40** by the flexible developer supplier **200**. Although not illustrated, a toner concentration sensor may be provided to detect toner concentration in the developing device **10**. The controller may determine whether to drive the driving motor **350** based on a detected value of the toner concentration sensor. Therefore, an adequate amount of the developer may always be in the developing device **10** and images may be printed with a uniform level of quality.

A flexible spiral coil may be used as the developer supplier **200**. However, an effective sectional area of the spiral coil for delivering the developer may be determined based on a wire-diameter of the coil. In order to maintain flexibility, the wire-diameter cannot be excessively increased. Therefore, improvement of the ability of delivering the developer may be limited due to the spiral coil. To address this consideration, a flexible auger that includes a rotation shaft **201** and a spiral wing **202** may be used as the developer supplier **200**.

Referring to FIGS. **2** and **3**, a first end **201-1** of the rotation shaft **201** of the developer supplier **200** may be supported by the housing **301** of the buffer unit **30**. For example, a gear **360** may be coupled to the first end **201-1** for power connection with the driving motor **350**. A second end **201-2** may extend into the supply pipe **40**. Accordingly, the developer supplier **200** may rotate in the buffer unit **30** and the supply pipe **40**.

The flexible developer supplier **200** may be twisted due to, for example, a developer supply cycle via the supply pipe **40**, a developer supply amount, vibration, contraction/relaxation due to external force, friction between an inner wall of the supply pipe **40** and the developer supplier **200**, and/or an increase in developer pressure in the supply pipe **40**. For example, since the supply pipe **40** may have a multi-curvature structure, friction between the inner wall of the supply pipe **40** and the developer supplier **200** may increase at a curved portion of the supply pipe **40**, and thus, a portion of the developer supplier **200** may be unable to rotate. When a rotation force is continuously applied to the developer supplier **200** in this state, the developer supplier **200** may become twisted.

FIGS. **5** to **7** are exemplary schematic diagrams of a twisted state of the developer supplier **200** in the supply pipe **40**. When the developer supplier **200** is twisted in the supply pipe **40**, the second end **201-2** of the rotation shaft **201** may be forced toward the outlet portion **320**. The developer supplier **200** may be twisted like a curl cord. As illustrated in FIG. **5**, a twisted portion of the developer supplier **200** may still be in the supply pipe **40**.

When a rotation force is further applied to the developer supplier **200** in this state, the developer supplier **200** may be twisted to its threshold, and the twisted portion in the supply pipe **40** may be untwisted within a short time. If the developer supplier **200** is formed with a flexible material overall, the developer supplier **200** may also be twisted in the buffer unit **30** and the twisted portion of the developer supplier **200** moves from the supply pipe **40** to the buffer unit **30**, as illustrated in FIG. **6**.

An inner space of the buffer unit **30** is larger than that of the supply pipe **40**. Therefore, the twisted portion of the developer supplier **200** in the buffer unit **30** is quickly untwisted, and fills the buffer unit **30** as illustrated in FIG. **7**. In this state, the developer supplier **200** may not be able to return to the supply pipe **40**, and the developer may not be supplied to the developing device **10**. Also, since the developer supplier **200** may not rotate, the driving motor **350** may stall and the image forming apparatus may not operate.

In order to solve this problem, the developer supplier **200** may not be twisted, for example, not twisted at least in the buffer unit **30**. According to an exemplary embodiment, at least a portion of the developer supplier **200** is not twisted, a portion of the rotation shaft **201** that is located at least in the buffer unit **30** may be a rigid body.

FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary embodiment of the developer supplier **200**. Referring to FIG. **8**, the developer supplier **200** includes a rigid body **210** and a flexible body **220**. The rigid body **210** is not bent. The flexible body **220** has a smaller bending strength than the rigid body **210** and may be bent. A first end **211** of the rigid body **210** may be supported by the housing **301** of the buffer unit **30**, and a second end **212** of the rigid body **210** extends toward the outlet portion **320**. For example, the gear **360** may be provided at the first end **211** of the rigid body **210** to receive the rotation force of the driving motor **350**. The flexible body **220** extends from the second end **212** of the rigid body **210** into the supply pipe **40**. Portions of the rotation shaft **201** and the spiral wing **202** that correspond to the rigid body **210** may both be rigid bodies. Alternatively, a portion of the rotation shaft **201** that corresponds to the rigid body **210** may be a rigid body and a portion of the spiral wing **202** that corresponds to the rigid body **210** may be a flexible body. Portions of the rotation shaft **201** and the spiral wing **202** that correspond to the flexible body **220** may both be flexible bodies.

FIGS. **9** and **10** are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating locations of the rigid body **210**, the buffer unit **30**, and the supply pipe **40**. Referring to FIG. **9**, the rigid body **210** extends from an inner portion of the buffer unit **30** toward the outlet portion **320**. The second end **212** of the rigid body **210**, i.e., an end near the supply pipe **40**, may extend beyond at least the side wall **302** of the housing **301** of the buffer unit **30** where the outlet portion **320** may be formed.

According to an exemplary embodiment, since the developer supplier **200** is not twisted at least in the buffer unit **30**, the developer supplier **200** may be less twisted. Since the rotation force of the driving motor **350** may be stably transmitted to the developer supplier **200** by the rigid body **210**, the developer may be stably supplied to the developing device **10** via the supply pipe **40**. Even when the flexible body **220** is twisted in the supply pipe **40** as illustrated in FIG. **5**, since the second end **212** of the rigid body **210** extends beyond the side wall **302** of the housing **301**, the twisted portion of the flexible body **220** does not enter the inner area of the housing **301** of the buffer unit **30**. Therefore, the developer supplier **200** may not be entirely twisted and fill the buffer unit **30** as illustrated in FIGS. **6** and **7**. Since the flexible body **220** is twisted only in the supply pipe **40**, for example, when the driving motor **350** stops, the twisted portion may naturally be untwisted by a flexible restoring force of the flexible body **220**. According to an exemplary embodiment, the developer supplier **200** may rotate in a direction opposite to a direction of delivering the developer to the developing device **10** by driving the driving motor **350** in a reverse direction, and thus, the flexible body **220** may be untwisted.

According to an exemplary embodiment, the second end **212** of the rigid body **210** may extend beyond the side wall **302** of the housing **301**, but not beyond an end **321** of the outlet portion **320** near the supply pipe **40**. According to an exemplary embodiment as illustrated in FIG. **9**, a bending start location A, where the supply pipe **40** starts to bend, may be spaced apart from the second end **212** of the rigid body **210**, for example, by at least about 10 mm. That is, a distance L between the second end **212** of the rigid body **210** and the bending start location A may be, for example, at least about 10 mm.

The flexible body **220** of the developer supplier **200** may be bent after the bending start location A according to a shape of the supply pipe **40**. Therefore, the flexible body **220** may be less twisted, and the rotation force of the driving motor **350** may be stably transmitted to the flexible body **220** via the rigid body **210**.

As illustrated in FIG. **10**, the rigid body **210** may extend into the supply pipe **40** beyond the end **321** of the outlet portion **320**. The developer supplier **200** may be less twisted and more stably operate. According to an exemplary embodiment, as described with reference to FIG. **9**, the distance L may be defined as a distance between the second end **212** of the rigid body **210** and the bending start location A. Thus, the flexible body **220** may be less twisted, and the rotation force of the driving motor **350** may be stably transmitted to the flexible body **220** via the rigid body **210**.

The structure of the developer supplier **200** may be modified in various ways. Exemplary embodiments of the developer supplier **200** that includes the rigid body **210** and the flexible body **220** will be described with reference to FIGS. **11** to **16**.

FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view of the developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment. The developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment may be manufactured by insert injection molding. Referring to FIG. **11**, a rigid core **230** is illustrated. The developer supplier **200** may be manufactured by insert injection molding including, for example, inserting the rigid core **230** into a cavity in a mold where a shape of the developer supplier **200** is engraved, and injecting a flexible material such as rubber into the cavity and thereby, forming the developer supplier **200** having the rigid core **230** as an insertion material. The rigid core **230** may include rigid materials such as metal or plastic.

According to an exemplary manufacturing method, the rigid body **210** may be formed based on the rigid core **230**. That is, the rotation shaft **201** includes a first rotation shaft **201***a* that is rigid, and a second rotation shaft **201***b* that is flexible, has smaller bending strength than the first rotation shaft **201***a*, is connected with the first rotation shaft **201***a*, and extends into the supply pipe **40**. The entirety of the spiral wing **202** may be a flexible body. The first rotation shaft **201***a* may be formed based on the rigid core **230**.

FIG. **12** is a cross-section view of the developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment. The developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment may be formed by double injection molding. Referring to FIG. **12**, a rigid member **240** is illustrated. The rigid member **240** includes a rigid shaft **241** and a rigid spiral wing **242** formed around the rigid shaft **241**. A mold including a first cavity with a shape of the rigid member **240** formed therein and a second cavity with a shape of the flexible body **220** engraved may be prepared. According to an embodiment, the developer supplier **200** may be manufactured by the following: first, plastic, such as ABS resin may be injected into the first cavity to form the rigid member **240**, and next, a flexible material such as rubber may be injected into the second cavity to form the flexible body **220**.

According to such a manufacturing method, the rigid body **210** may be formed based on the rigid member **240**, the rigid first rotation shaft **201***a* may be formed based on the rigid shaft **241**, and a rigid spiral wing **202***a* may be formed based on the rigid spiral wing **242**. The flexible body **220** may be connected with the rigid member **240**. The flexible body **220** includes the second rotation shaft **201***b* that is flexible and connected with the first rotation shaft **201***a*, i.e., the rigid shaft **241** by double injection molding, and a flexible spiral wing **202***b* formed around the second rotation shaft **201***b*. According to the developer supplier **200** illustrated in FIG. **12**, the rigid body **210** and the flexible body **220** may be manufactured during a single process by double injection molding.

FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view of the developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment. The developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment may be manufactured by insert injection molding and double injection molding. Referring to FIG. **13**, a rigid member **250** is illustrated. The rigid member **250** may include a rigid core **251**, and a covered part **252** around a periphery of the rigid core **251** and a rigid spiral wing **253**. The rigid spiral wing **253** may be formed around the covered part **252**. Although not illustrated, the rigid spiral wing **253** may be directly formed around the rigid core **251**. The rigid core **251** may include a material that is more rigid than those of the covered part **252** and the rigid spiral wing **253**. For example, the rigid core **251** may include a metal material, whereas the covered part **252** and the rigid spiral wing **253** may include a rigid plastic such as ABS resin.

A mold including a first cavity with respective shapes of the covered part **252** and the rigid spiral wing **253** formed therein and a second cavity with a shape of the flexible body **220** engraved therein may be prepared. An exemplary manufacture of the developer supplier **200** may include by inserting the rigid core **251** into the first cavity, and plastic such as ABS resin may be injected to form the rigid member **250** by insert injection molding, and then injecting a flexible material such as rubber may be injected into the second cavity. The flexible body **220** may be formed by double injection molding.

According to such an exemplary manufacturing method, the rigid body **210** may be formed based on the rigid member **250**, the rigid first rotation shaft **201***a* may be formed based on the rigid core **251** and the covered part **252**, and the rigid spiral wing **202***a* may be formed based on the rigid spiral wing **253**. The flexible body **220** may be connected with the rigid member **250**. The flexible body **220** includes the second rotation shaft **201***b* that is flexible and connected with the first rotation shaft **201***a*, for example, by double injection molding, and the flexible spiral wing **202***b* formed around the second rotation shaft **201***b*. According to the developer supplier **200** illustrated in FIG. **13**, rigidity of the rigid body **210** may be improved, and the rigid body **210** and the flexible body **220** may be manufactured during a single process.

FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view of the developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment. The developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment may be manufactured by insert injection molding. Referring to FIG. **14**, a rigid core **261** and a flexible core **262** are illustrated. The developer supplier **200** may be manufactured by inserting the rigid core **261** and the flexible core **262** into a cavity in a mold where the shape of the developer supplier **200** may be engraved, and injecting a flexible material such as rubber into the cavity. The rigid core **261** may include various materials such as metal or plastic. The flexible core **262** may have a smaller bending strength than the rigid core **261**. The flexible core **262** may include a bendable material, for example, thin pieces of metal or plastic.

According to an exemplary manufacturing method, the rigid body **210** may be formed based on the rigid core **261**. That is, the rotation shaft **201** includes the first rotation shaft **201***a* that is formed based on the rigid core **261**, and the second rotation shaft **201***b* that is flexible, formed based on the flexible core **262**, and connected with the first rotation shaft **201***a* and extendable into the supply pipe **40**. The entirety of the spiral wing **202** may be a flexible body. The rigid core **261** and the flexible core **262** may be a single unit. According to an embodiment, the flexible core **262** has a smaller diameter than the rigid core **261** so that the flexible core **262** may be bent and, the flexible body **220** may be less twisted.

FIG. **15** illustrates a cross-sectional view of the developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment. In the developer supplier **200** according to an exemplary embodiment, the rigid body **210** and the flexible body **220** may be connected to each other by a connector **276**. Referring to FIG. **15**, a rigid member **270** and a flexible member **273** are illustrated. The rigid member **270** forms the rigid body **210** and the flexible member **273** forms the flexible body **220**. The rigid member **270** includes a rigid rotation shaft **271** and a rigid spiral wing **272**. The flexible member **273** includes a flexible rotation shaft **274** and a flexible spiral wing **275**. An end of the rigid rotation shaft **271** and an end of the flexible rotation shaft **274** may be inserted into the connector **276** in a tube form by force and attached to the connector **276**.

The rigid member **270** may be formed by plastic injection molding. Alternatively, the rigid member **270** may be formed by insert injection molding by using a rigid core, as in the rigid member **240** illustrated in FIG. **12**.

According to such structure, the rigid body **210** may be formed based on the rigid member **270**, the flexible body **220** may be formed based on the flexible member **273**, the first rotation shaft **201***a* is formed based on the rigid rotation shaft **271**, and the second rotation shaft **201***b* is formed based on the flexible rotation shaft **274**. A rigid spiral wing **202***a* may be formed based on the rigid spiral wing **272**, and a flexible spiral wing **202***b* may be formed based on the flexible spiral wing **275**.

As illustrated in FIG. **16**, instead of using the connector **276**, an insertion hole **271***a* may be formed at an end of the rigid rotation shaft **271**. An end of the flexible rotation shaft **274** may be inserted into the insertion hole **271***a*, for example, by force. The end of the flexible rotation shaft **274** may be attached to the insertion hole **271***a* while being inserted in the insertion hole **271***a*.

It should be understood that exemplary embodiments described herein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each exemplary embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other exemplary embodiments.

While one or more exemplary embodiments have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A developer supplier for delivering a developer in a supply pipe, the developer supplier comprising:
- a rotation shaft including:
  - a first rotation shaft that is rigid, and
  - a second rotation shaft that is flexible, has a smaller bending strength than the first rotation shaft, and connectable to the first rotation shaft; and
- a spiral wing formed around the rotation shaft, wherein at least a portion of the spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft is flexible.

2. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the first rotation shaft includes a rigid core, and
- the second rotation shaft and the at least the portion of the spiral wing are formed by insert injection molding using the rigid core as an insertion material to be flexible.

3. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing formed around the first rotation shaft and a flexible spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft,
- the first rotation shaft and the rigid spiral wing are integrally formed by plastic molding and form a rigid member, and
- the second rotation shaft and the flexible spiral wing are formed on the rigid member by double injection molding.

4. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing formed around the first rotation shaft and a flexible spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft,
- the first rotation shaft and the rigid spiral wing are integrally formed by insert injection molding using a metal rigid core as an insertion material and forming a rigid member, and
- the second rotation shaft and the flexible spiral wing are formed on the rigid member by double injection molding.

5. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the first rotation shaft includes a rigid core,
- the second rotation shaft includes a flexible core that has a smaller bending strength than the rigid core, and
- the spiral wing is formed around the rigid core and the flexible core by insert injection molding to be flexible.

6. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing integrally formed around the first rotation shaft, and a flexible spiral wing integrally formed around the second rotation shaft, and
- the first rotation shaft and the second rotation shaft are connectable to each other via a connector.

7. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing integrally formed around the first rotation shaft, and a flexible spiral wing integrally formed around the second rotation shaft, and
- an insertion hole is provided in an end of the first rotation shaft, and an end of the second rotation shaft is inserted into the insertion hole.

8. The developer supplier of claim **1**, wherein the supply pipe has a multi-curvature structure.

9. An image forming apparatus comprising:
- a developer cartridge;
- a developing device including a photoconductor;
- a buffer unit between the developer cartridge and the developing device and including an inlet portion into which a developer is fed from the developer cartridge, and an outlet portion;
- a supply pipe configured to connect the outlet portion to the developing device; and
- developer supplier for delivering a developer in a supply pipe, the developer supplier including:
  - a rotation shaft including:
    - a first rotation shaft that is rigid, and
    - a second rotation shaft that is flexible, has a smaller bending strength than the first rotation shaft, and connectable to the first rotation shaft; and
  - a spiral wing formed around the rotation shaft, wherein at least a portion of the spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft is flexible,
- wherein the outlet portion protrudes from a side wall of the buffer unit, and
- the first rotation shaft extends from an inner portion of the buffer unit beyond the side wall.

10. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the first rotation shaft includes a rigid core, and the second rotation shaft and the spiral wing are formed by insert injection molding using the rigid core as an insertion material to be flexible.

11. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing formed around the first rotation shaft and a flexible spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft,

the first rotation shaft and the rigid spiral wing are integrally formed by plastic injection molding and form a rigid member, and

the second rotation shaft and the flexible spiral wing are formed on the rigid member by double injection molding.

12. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing formed around the first rotation shaft and a flexible spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft,

the first rotation shaft and the rigid spiral wing are integrally formed by insert injection molding using a metal rigid core as an insertion material and thus form a rigid member, and

the second rotation shaft and the flexible spiral wing are formed on the rigid member by double injection molding.

13. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the first rotation shaft includes a rigid core,

the second rotation shaft includes a flexible core that has a smaller bending strength than the rigid core, and

the spiral wing is flexible by being formed around the rigid core and the flexible core by insert injection molding.

14. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing integrally formed around the first rotation shaft, and a flexible spiral wing integrally formed around the second rotation shaft, and

the first rotation shaft and the second rotation shaft are connected to each other via a connector.

15. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the spiral wing includes a rigid spiral wing integrally formed around the first rotation shaft, and a flexible spiral wing integrally formed around the second rotation shaft, and

an insertion hole is provided in an end of the first rotation shaft, and an end of the second rotation shaft is inserted into the insertion hole.

16. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein a bending start location at which the supply pipe starts to bend is spaced apart from an end of the first rotation shaft near the supply pipe by at least about 10 mm.

17. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the first rotation shaft extends into the supply pipe beyond the outlet portion.

18. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, further comprising a driving motor configured to rotate the developer supplier,

wherein a rotation force of the driving motor is transmittable to the first rotation shaft.

19. An image forming apparatus comprising:

a developer cartridge;

a developing device comprising a photoconductor;

a buffer unit between the developer cartridge and the developing device and including:

an inlet portion into which a developer is feedable from the developer cartridge, and

an outlet portion;

a supply pipe configured to connect the outlet portion to the developing device; and

a developer supplier that extends into the supply pipe from the buffer unit, is configured to supply the developer from the buffer unit to the developing device, including:

a rotation shaft, and

a spiral wing,

wherein the outlet portion protrudes from a side wall of the buffer unit, and

the developer supplier includes:

a rigid body extending from an inner portion of the buffer unit beyond the side wall, and

a flexible body extending from the rigid body into the supply pipe and having a smaller bending strength than the rigid body.

20. The image forming apparatus of claim **19**, wherein a bending start location at which the supply pipe starts to bend is spaced apart from an end of the rigid body near the supply pipe by at least about 10 mm.

21. The image forming apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the rigid body extends into the supply pipe beyond the outlet portion.

22. The image forming apparatus of claim **19**, further comprising a driving motor configured to rotate the developer supplier,

wherein a rotation force of the driving motor is transmitted to the rigid body.

23. A supplier for delivering a material through a pipe, the supplier comprising:

a rotation shaft including:

a first rotation shaft that is rigid, and

a second rotation shaft that is flexible, has a smaller bending strength than the first rotation shaft, and is connectable to the first rotation shaft; and

a spiral wing formed around the rotation shaft, wherein at least a portion of the spiral wing formed around the second rotation shaft is flexible.

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